THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"He preserveth the souls of his Saints; he delivereth them out of the hands of his enemies."—DAVID.

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UTAH TERRITORIAL FAIR.

OPENING EXERCISES—DISPLAY OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, MANUFACTURES, AND HOME PRODUCTS GENERALLY.

It is a pity that exhibitors at the Territorial Fairs do not exert themselves to have their specimens in in time, so that the opening of the Fair might, at a glance, give a just representation of the progress of the Territory in agriculture, horticulture, manufactures and art. Yesterday at noon, the hour for formally opening the Fair, we question if one-half the articles to be exhibited were in place, or on the ground. This adds to the labors of those who have the arranging of specimens and the working management of the Fair. Yet, even yesterday, the exhibition in several departments was very good and highly creditable. We do not propose to particularize this morning, waiting for the various departments to be fully completed, but shall speak in more general terms of that which met the eye of the visitor in looking through the rooms.

Shortly after noon the opening address of Hon. W. Woodruff, President of the D. A. & M. Society, was read by Mr. R. L. Campbell, the Secretary.

OPENING ADDRESS.

It commenced with an expression of thankfulness to the Almighty for the blessings conferred during the past season, and congratulated the assemblage on the favorable circumstances under which the Eleventh Exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society opened. A few well digested remarks on the importance of agriculture, and the advantages of agricultural prosperity, led to a condensed table of agricultural statistics of the United States for 1872, showing an aggregate weight of vegetable products of 65,779,747 tons, of a value of $2,260,247,158; or nearly enough to pay off the public debt. The address then reverted to the absence of statistics of Utah, and hoped the next session of the Legislature would take measures to secure them. The following on pomology, manufactures, fine arts, flowers, minerals and the new Fair grounds, demands space *in extenso:*

"The pomological specimens on exhibition are highly creditable to the Territory. The Society is indebted to many of our settlements for the abundant and fine specimens displayed. A committee appointed by the Board of Directors forwarded, a few days ago,

some specimens of our apples, pears, plums and peaches to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Boston, and another lot of specimens of the same fruits to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Philadelphia. It is gratifying to learn, from the public prints, that at the latter exhibition there was awarded to the Deseret Agricultural Society, 'for excellent collection of fruits from Utah, a silver medal.'

"The efforts for the improvement of stock in Utah, since the construction of the transcontinental railroad, are praiseworthy indeed, and will accelerate our rapid march to self sustenance and prosperity. We hope soon to see the day when Utah will be enabled, through the care and attention devoted to stock raising, to export fine horses and cattle, and the most improved breeds of sheep.

"The home manufactured goods on exhibition have elicited high eulogiums. The samples on exhibition would do honor to any of the States of the Union. The Wasatch factory deserves credit for its timely and handsome display. Large contributions are hourly expected from other factories. From the Timpanogos Co-operative Woolen Factory, organized recently under the direction of Prest. Brigham Young, at Provo, samples are eagerly looked for, although a very small amount of the machinery is yet in operation. The working capacity of this institution is 2,500 spindles. There are six woolen mills at present in operation in the Territory.

"The display in the Fine Arts Department has been pronounced by connoisseurs a highly gratifying success. The paintings, for artistic beauty and delicacy of finish, have never been surpassed. The admirable display of photography challenges the admiration of the best photographers in the world.

"The display of flowers eclipses all former efforts in this direction; although our Fair, this season, is a little too late to witness the department of cut flowers—the pride of our gardners, that pleasing variegated display which was anticipated but a week ago, before the chilling touch of frost had ruthlessly nipped them in their beauty.

"The recent developments of mineral wealth form an interesting epoch in our history. Although the prospecting for, and location of mines were prosecuted during the past decade, yet it was not until the completion of the Utah Central Railroad, Jan. 10, 1870, which connected Salt Lake City with the great trans-continental railroads, that mining operations were extensively inaugurated. The uncommon diversity and magnitude of our minerals have afforded an extensive field for enterprise and capital, and include iron, gold, silver, lead, copper, bismuth, cinnabar, sulphur, alum, borax, nitrate of potash, carbonate of soda, gypsum, salt, coal, marble, fire, and potters' and brickmakers' clay.

"There are more than a score of smelting works in the Territory; their capacity is equal to seven hundred tons of ore per day, besides four stamp mills and two steam batteries; the combined crushing capacity of the latter is equal to one hundred tons of ore per day. In addition to the foregoing, the Germania separating and refining works have recently been carried into successful operation. The establishment of ore sampling works, of which there are several in Salt Lake City, is of great service to producers and buyers in determining the values of ores, thereby preventing delay and mutual distrust. The estimated value of ores, bullion, lead, silver and gold bars and dust exported during 1872, aggregated about three million dollars.

"It is worthy of record, however, that amid the excitement consequent upon the discovery of rich mines, the more valuable interests of agriculture never suffered, nor amidst the greatest intensity of that excitement were ever imperilled. Most of the farmers of Utah adhered tenaciously to their healthful vocation, leaving to the itinerant miner and adventurer the more fluctuating pursuits of mining enterprise.

"It is a source of gratulation to the members of our Territorial Association that we have been enabled, during the past year, to secure such a desirable location for our Agricultural Park. The Board has constructed a half-mile track, on which yearly trials of speed

and draught can be made. Judges pronounce the track the best ever made in the Territory. The four city blocks which comprise the Agricultural Park admit of a mile drive, which it is hoped the public will have the privilege of using during the ensuing Fair. Archery practice, target shooting, quoit playing, and all the physical exercises of the gymnasium will be in order on the ground during the next Fair."

The address closed by tendering thanks to the press, the awarding committees, and the Board of Directors, and extending to all a hearty welcome to the Fair.

As the visitor enters the room devoted to

FINE ARTS,

the first object to attract his attention is the superb painting, by George M. Ottinger, "Lashed to the Shrouds," the picture of the body of a young woman whose drenched locks, and clinging garments, at once indicate death amid the wild waves of the sea. The sadly sweet expression of the face, the fine coloring, and every surrounding are true to nature, and the painting is at once pronounced the gem of the collection, a masterpiece of which the artist may well feel proud. Mr. Ottinger also exhibits a silk banner, painted for the Fire Department of the city, which we noticed in the *Herald* some time ago, and which is very finely executed.

Daniel Weggeland is unanimously voted the best collection of paintings, among which, especially worthy of notice, are his historical painting of the crucifixion, and the portrait of President Brigham Young. This latter is considered by competent judges the best portrait of President Young yet exhibited. A landscape scene in Box Elder Cañon is executed with much taste and judgment. R. Kirkham has a large collection of paintings, most of them crude, but all showing evidence of ability and perseverance which must by and by bring their reward. C. R. Savage has his usual superb display of photograph portraits, colored and in India ink, with a large collection of miscellaneous photographs, chromos, frames, &c. There are also samples of sign and house painting, graining and marbling, in great variety; fine specimens of wax flowers and autumn leaves by Mrs. Dr. Calder; and many minor articles that we lack space to mention. The lithographic collection of August Thomstorff, consisting of cards, bill-heads, labels, bank-notes, &c., &c., is exceedingly fine.

In this department, also, are placed specimens of fire-clay, fire-brick, tiling, drain-tiles, marble, &c., all the product of Utah and equal to the best; a choice cabinet of minerals, and many articles not strictly belonging to the fine arts. The fancy castings, plates, and small iron ware from Utah iron, and collection of crockery, cannot be passed without notice. Taken all in all, this department now presents the finest exhibition yet made in this branch. The display in

THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT

is especially rich for the season of the year, and reflects great credit upon the gardeners. Messrs. Hussey, Walkers, Jennings, and Maxwell contribute some of their choicest plants and shrubs, among which the most noticeable are the magnificent periwinkle, simlex, and variegated ivy vines; the scarlet-flowered sylvia splendix, the casia corymbosa, night-blooming jessamine, arbutulum, and half a dozen varieties of fuschias; and the cut flowers, evergreens, ornamental-foliaged plants, geraniums, century plant, cypress seedlings, lemon and fig trees.

FRUITS.

In the fruit department, but four counties, Utah, Salt Lake, Davis, and Washington, are represented, the former two exhibiting each some fifty varieties of as fine apples, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and other fruits, as could be desired at any exhibition. The assortment from Davis County is small, but very fine, while Washington County confines itself chiefly to grapes and raisins. Mr. J. E. Johnson brought with him from St. George over a hundred varieties of exotic grapes, almost all of which were ruined by the journey. He also exhibits some very fine Sultana seedless, and large Malaga raisins, and nicely cured figs, with ten varieties of almonds, and an assortment of nuts, pomegranates, yams, and cotton bulbs, indicating that "Dixie" is in no

respect falling behind in her special products. In viewing the choice and superb fruits spread out in this department, one's mouth waters, and the very natural desire of at once joining the ranks of the tasting committee, springs up. Huge Greenings, and Twenty Ounce apples, Maiden's Blushes, Gravensteins, Wagners, Northern Spies, Spitzenbergs, Pearmains, Deseret Pipins, Baldwins, Walders, and other varieties almost innumerable, as fine as can be grown in the most favored land under the sun, are interspersed with peaches measuring a foot in circumference, plums of a dozen varieties, grapes of the choicest growth, pears weighing pounds, canned currants, plums and other fruits, until the brain of the looker-on becomes confused in endeavoring to note them all. Several branches of Baldwin apples, eighteen inches long and bearing as many as thirty fine specimens each, and a branch with some sixty green gage plums attract especial attention. To the young folks the

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

is the finest feature of the whole affair. With a fine induction coil, brought from New York expressly for this occasion, H. V. Cox, the expert electrician of the Deseret Telegraph Company, presents shocking evidences of the power of lightning, with his swing, metal handles, an alphabet, brasses, a show case, and other articles none of which feel tame to the touch. A $20 gold piece in a bowl of water is very tempting in these panicky days, and the youth who captures the piece is welcome to bear it away as an unmistakable evidence of his prowess. The various batteries, and instruments, in use in telegraphing, are also to be found here, while one of the most useful articles is a mould for casting battery zincs, made by Mr. Cox, and capable of turning out two hundred or three hundred zincs a day. Young men and maidens should look into the wonders of this department.

The large hall in the main building is a general department, although each particular class is arranged by itself, and in such a position as to be readily seen.

The centre of the hall is set apart exclusively for the

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

of the Fair. This is probably more complete than any other, for which the hundreds of lady exhibitors deserve unmeasured praise and credit. The many articles of clothing, the fancy bed quilts, the embroidery and fine needlework, have all been made by skilled hands, with the greatest care, and speak well for the high state of perfection which the fair ones have arrived at with the needle, and for the industry of the Relief Societies which are exhibitors.

In this department there are also some exquisitely finished baskets of wax fruit, vases of flowers and other wax ornaments which cannot be excelled.

FURNITURE, ETC.

The other parts of the room are taken up with furniture, upholstery, saddlery, harness, boots and shoes, cloths and manufactured goods of various kinds. Every article on exhibition will bear inspection, both in the quality of the material and the workmanship; and they all go to show that Utah has the skilled labor to make almost any article that is required by its people, whether it be for ornament or use.

Among the many articles of superior workmanship, and handsome finish, are a case of boots and shoes, manufactured by the "Big Boot" Z.C.M.I. factory, and a buggy harness made by Mr. F. Platt. In examining the goods referred to, the conclusion is irresistible that no one need send out of the Territory to purchase any of that class of goods.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

The exhibition of cloth by the Wasatch woolen factory commanded universal approbation, and showed that Mr. McGhie, who runs the mills, is a thorough workman and a superior weaver. The display embraced Lincoln, Cotswold and Merino wool, the last as fine and beautiful almost as silk; woolen yarn, including some excellent three-ply; woven cloth; and cloth made up ready for wearing. The tweeds, twills and jeans were undoubtedly the best yet exhibited in the Territory, and show how rapidly

this branch of industry is improving.

Other mills are expected also to exhibit.

VEGETABLES, ETC.

The large basement is used for the display of vegetables, grain, honey, and all of the products of the farm. The specimens had not all arrived for this department, but what was there showed that the Territory is behind none in her agriculture. The many varieties of potatoes, turnips, cauliflowers and cabbages equalled anything we ever saw, and we doubt if they can be excelled in the United States.

The honey, of which so many thousand pounds has been imported into the Territory, was pure, clear and of undoubted superior quality. In this connection, a balloon-shaped glass hive, imported by Mr. George R. Bailey, in which the bees were seen extremely busy, was especially noteworthy.

FIRE AND BUILDING BRICK.

One of the features of the Fair is the brick—fire and building—the draining, paving and border tiles, and clay crucibles. The display in these articles shows that one of our most important home industries is far advanced. Brick making has become a necessity in Utah, and the specimens in this branch of manufacture would compare favorably with those of any part of the world. For the simple article of fire-brick alone there has been thousands of dollars sent abroad by the mill and furnace men of this Territory, which in future we expect to see kept at home.

The forged iron work, such as mining tools, and sundry iron implements of daily use by the artizan, deserve special mention, for the superior workmanship of the maker.

As the additions will yet be numerous to the specimens already on exhibition, a classification and details are postponed until the several departments are more complete.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

WHY THEY DON'T MARRY.

Will you permit Ever Thine to address a few words in behalf of the young ladies, through the columns of your paper? Of course it is not to be presumed that the gentlemen will read it, so she is quite safe in saying whatever she pleases about them. And, girls, you must not tell any of your beaux or brothers, of some suggestions Ever Thine may make before she finishes this article; for if she had cared to let them know her sentiments on certain points, she could have spoken through the *News* or *Herald* more than a month ago, when her indignation was first aroused upon the subject of which she is about to treat. Ever Thine was provoked by reading a little item in "Home Affairs" in the *Exponent* for June 15th, at finding therein illustrated the inexcusable ignorance of gentlemen who are styled "sensible." Reference is made to the following:—

"A lady of this city speaks of having accidentally overheard a group of sensible gentlemen, commenting on the taste displayed and the waste indulged in by a portion of the 'coming women.' They counted over their wages and then the cost of supporting a wife, and concluded they could not marry."

Now, dear editor, does it occur to your mind that so foolish a conclusion could be arrived at by gentlemen of good sense? It looks as though they had eyes that could only see the vain and silly ones among women, that's certain. Concluded "they" could not marry because there were girls in the world, and in this city even, whose extravagance would consume more than their—the young gentlemen's—income! It is no more absurd to infer that because there are men, and many of them, who smoke cigars, drink whisky, and allow the women folks to support their families, that all men do, or would do the same, than it is to suppose the leading trait in the character of every woman, to

be vanity and love of display, because too many women give occasion by their manner of dress and conversation, for the opinion to be formed that they care for nothing else. But Ever Thine knows better than to believe either one. Your paper says farther, as if in commendation of the superior taste and judgement of these staid gentlemen :—

"Besides, it is disgusting to them to see so little sense manifested by beings who should be intelligent."

Well, admitting that the dress of certain female classes now-a-days is most disgusting, is that any reason why a man should be disgusted with all woman kind and conclude not to marry? Why don't more of these "sensible," modesty-loving specimens of masculine propriety, look after the genuine, whole-souled, pure-minded, marriageable women, who are waiting on every hand for "some one to love, and to love them"—for husbands? Do they know that a portion of the censure that falls upon many a lovely, virtuous girl, who meets the misfortune to be wooed and wiled away by some villainous wretch, wearing the appearance of a man, and a gentleman, is often due them for their calm indifference and indisposition to marry? Girls will be courted and women will marry. They must have something to love. This element is as innate with them as is the instinctive clinging to life. If some have resolution sufficient to control, and, perhaps deaden this native inhabitant of the heart, some also can become so distracted as to commit suicide. And as almost any style of living will be generally endured, ere the latter is resorted to, so also an inferior marriage will often be preferred to no marriage at all.

But Ever Thine need not sermonize the girls, who know every word she has written to be truth so far as it extends. She would exhort them, though, to be wise, and patient and charitable; and while the young men who might be worth having, stand aloof and consider no woman near enough perfect for them, to let such straightforward fellows choose their own way, but not to throw themselves away on wine-bibbers or idle "good-for-nothings." A prudent girl need have no fears but that she will marry well, if she only waits in quiet trust. By and bye a great many of these "sensible" young men, will find there are no wives for them, for they would not marry fashionable butterflies if they could, and could not if they would, and all the other girls will have tired of waiting and married in plurality. There, how's that for an indignant school girl?—EVER THINE, *in Woman's Exponent.*

POLYGAMY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Last Saturday evening we made some remarks on two points advanced in an article from the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, entitled, "What is the Nation's Duty to Utah?" We now consider the third, viz: that "Utah is polygamous and therefore un-American and antagonistic to the spirit and genius of our institutions" and that consequently "the Government of the United States must see that these anti-republican features of Utah society be radically changed, etc."

Now we maintain that with the marriage relations of the people of Utah, Government has no right to interfere, because their marriage ceremony is strictly and entirely of a religious character, and Congress Constitutionally, can "make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Utah, as a Territory, has no statute recognizing plural marriage, or regulating the marriage relations in any way. The ceremony of marriage is an ordinance of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as it is a sacrament of the Roman Catholic Church, and with that, which is to them a sacred rite, neither Congress nor the Territorial Government has any right to interfere.

If Utah be admitted into the Union

as a State, she will not join the confederation as a polygamous State. The religious faith and practice of her people will not be taken into consideration. The Catholic will have as good a right to the free exercise of his religion as the Latter-day Saint, and the Anti Christian the same right to repudiate any creed or form of worship whatever.

No person in Utah is compelled to marry in accordance with any ecclesiastical formula, and no person or authority has any right to prevent her citizens from contracting matrimony as their religious convictions dictate. Religious plural marriages claim no recognition from the State—the State has no power to prevent them.

It is a well known fact that cohabitation with surreptitious extra wives is not at all uncommon in this Republican country. We never heard of the Republican party repudiating any of its members for indulging in such social relations, nor of any Territory being refused admission as a State on such grounds. But it will be argued that these practices are not avowed; they are carried on, not with the consent but against the expressed sentiments of the society; in fact they are considered to be disreputable, while the system of plural marriage here is openly acknowledged and supported. We reply, that as a State or Territory no system of marriage is supported or acknowledged in Utah. And we would like to know which practice is the most un-American and unrepublican, to keep extra wives on the sly and cast them off at will, or to marry wives openly and treat them as such for all time and under all circumstances? We draw no parallel between honorable marriage and sneaking, illicit intercourse. It is almost a libel on the former, to speak of them both in the same paragraph. But we mention them in contrast, to show the relative practices of the people of Utah and those who want special legislation in their behalf. The professed sticklers for "American" and "republican" institutions, advocate the one-wife theory in public and violate it in private; those whom they desire to see annihilated by the strong arm of the Government, advocate plurality, present their wives to society, and abhor secret licentiousness and cowardly concubinage.

If polygamy is anti-Christian, contrary to the spirit of the age, subversive of the happiness of families, and impossible to be universal, as contended by its opponents, all this is a matter for argument, Christian missionary labor and philosophical reasoning, but not for Government interference, the force of rifles and bayonets, nor the penalties of the law.

The Latter-day Saints as Church members believe, like the former-day Saints, that "marriage is ordained of God." A civil marriage is, in their eyes, no real marriage before heaven. In marrying more wives than one, they obey what they believe to be a divine command, and ask no recognition of it from the civil authorities. In a Territorial or State capacity Utah says nothing upon the question, leaving all matters of religion where they belong — between believers and their God. This is all the Government has the right to do in the matter, and the "nation's duty towards Utah," is to admit her into the Union on an equal footing with other States, and leave her peculiar ecclesiastical institutions to the influences of time, their own natural effects, and the force of popular custom and the progress of the century. —*Ogden Junction.*

Great men direct the events of their time; wise men take the advantage of them; weak men are carried along in their current.

No man's spirits are very much hurt by doing his duty. One good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice or desire or interest purely for conscience' sake will prove a cordial for weak and low spirits beyond what either indulgence or diversion, or company can do for them.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1873.

THE LAST COMPANY OF THE SEASON.—On Wednesday last, the 22nd inst., the steamship *Idaho*, Captain Moore, sailed for New York, with 522 souls of the Saints on board, all of whom are *en route* to Utah. The company is placed in charge of Elder John I. Hart, who will be assisted by Elders John Neff and W. K. Barton. President A. Carrington also took his departure by the *Idaho*, and on meeting with Elder John W. Young at New York, will, according to arrangement, proceed direct for Utah.

Elder Hart arrived here from Utah November 19, 1872, on his second mission within two years. He has, since his arrival, presided in the Nottingham Conference. Elder Neff, who arrived here from Utah in company with President Carrington, on the 21st of May, 1872, when the latter returned to resume his Presidency after being called home by President Young, by cablegram, has presided in the Liverpool Conference. Elder Barton has been ten months in this country, during which time he has labored in the London and Sheffield Conferences.

These brethren, during the period of their sojourn in these lands, we are satisfied have performed a good work, and now return home with the prayers of those of the Latter-day Saints they leave behind, and with whom and among whom they have labored. We wish President Carrington, Elders Hart, Neff and Barton, and all on board, a safe and prosperous passage across the mighty deep, and all those whose eyes are fixed Zionward a continuation of the Lord's providences.

This company is the last of this season's emigration, and the largest that has taken place since '68. We trust that those Saints who are left, throughout the European Mission, will renew their efforts and strive with all their might to accomplish their deliverance by the time the next season opens.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S LETTER.—A very interesting letter, from President Young, will be found in our columns this week. One item contained therein, and of importance at least to the Saints in these lands, is that in reference to the change in the Presidency of the European Mission. Until the arrival of Elder Joseph F. Smith, which may not be looked for till late in the spring, in consequence of his being under the necessity of attending the session of the Legislature which will convene in January next and continue to sit for at least forty days, Elder Lester J. Herrick will have temporary charge of affairs in the Mission. This, as will be perceived, is in conformity with instructions contained in the letter referred to.

It might be proper to add, in connection with this change, that until brother Smith arrives, the STAR will be edited and published by brother Herrick.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Salt Lake City, U.T., Oct. 3, 1873.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother — Since my last, of Sept. 19th, I feel truly thankful to be able to say my health is quite recovered.

As Conference draws nigh the brethren keep dropping in upon us, and the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society's Annual Fair, which opened yesterday, has doubtless brought many in a little sooner than they otherwise would have come. The Fair is a very creditable exhibition, and is tolerably well attended. We cannot quite determine what it will be before it closes, as the brethren are rather slow in bringing in their specimens, and many things will doubtless be added to the exhibition before it closes, which will not be until the evening of the 7th inst.

Work on the Temple progresses finely, and is very satisfactory. We are increasing the number of hands on the quarry, and getting all the stonecutters we can to work on the Block.

The financial crisis East has not affected us to any serious extent. Hussey's First National Bank has suspended; beyond that there is no visible sign of any disturbance in the money market, although all the business men have been complaining for some time of a lack of currency.

Work on the Utah Southern Railroad still progresses, although somewhat slowly. We have all, or nearly all the iron on hand necessary to carry us to Provo, and we expect to reach there about the end of this month, or early in November.

Zion's Savings' Bank and Trust Company opened for business on Thursday last. This Institution is a co-operative one, and we think it is likely to meet with favor. The interest allowed is at the rate of ten per cent., per annum, compounded semi-annually. It will be found of considerable advantage to those who wish to save money for the emigration of their friends, as the interest is large; and sums as low as $1 will be received, which, if continually added to, will soon reach a considerable amount, and the depositors will hardly miss the money. We expect in time to have branches of this Bank all over the Territory, and perhaps extend it into Europe, so that the Saints there may also have the advantage of a higher rate of interest. One important lesson is taught us by the late financial panic, and that is, to husband our own resources, and to avoid, as much as possible, all entangling alliances. Although the lesson has cost us nothing, yet it is none the less important.

The Theatre re-opened on the 1st, under the new proprietorship. It is undergoing extensive improvements, and already shows a very superior appearance, and, considering the dullness of the times, is well attended.

The Utah Northern Railroad is being pushed northwards, and the people of Weber and Box Elder Counties are at work making connection with Ogden.

The Street Railroad is completed about half way to the Warm Springs' Bath House. It is intended to connect with the track on South Temple Street, in a straight line from the Bath House, along Second West Street (the street east of Union Square). It will doubtless prove a great convenience to our citizens generally, and will certainly be an advantage to invalids who require the baths.

The business of the Gasworks is steadily increasing. Between seventy and one hundred street lamps are already lighted with gas, and others are in process of erection.

You have labored long and assiduously in charge of the European Mission, and we think it right and proper that you should have a rest, and therefore deem it advisable to release you for a time. The emigration business of the year will have closed by the time this reaches you, so that we trust you will be able to start before severe weather sets in. You can appoint Elder Lester J. Herrick to take temporary charge of the Mission, until your successor shall arrive. We think of sending Elder Joseph F. Smith to

succeed you, but we wish him to attend the Legislature this winter, before he starts.

Praying for your continued prosperity, I remain your brother in the Gospel,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Salt Lake City, September 30, 1873.
Prest. A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—It has been my intention, for some time, to drop a few lines to you, but the cares of life, after my return, have heretofore prevented me.

I had the pleasure of baptising my brother a few weeks ago, and hope, ere long, to lead my nieces into the water; so you may see I am still in the ministry and hope ever to be so. I have been appointed a Home Missionary, for which I am exceedingly thankful. It keeps before my mind the necessity of constantly living my religion, for I have experienced that an Elder, in order to have influence, must preach by example as well as precept. We need a great many missionaries, for I can assure you, "Civilisation," as it is called, has led away already too many of the Saints. A great many of the brethren are after the "almighty dollar," and an equal number of the sisters are trying to spend it as fast as it is earned in extravagance.

Business at present is dull, on account of the late crisis in financial matters; still it is hoped that things will soon take a turn for the better.

Grand preparations are now being made for our Fair, and it is expected that this year's exhibition will excel all previous ones.

Several of the brethren are getting ready to start from here, soon after Conference, for Europe, to assist you in spreading abroad the principles of life and salvation.

President Young is well again; he had of late been suffering from rheumatism. Last Sunday he made a visit to American Fork, in company with brother G. A. Smith and D. H. Wells, and others.

The *Wyoming* Company of Saints arrived here yesterday, all well, only a little tired. Most of them, I noticed, had friends to meet them, and but few remained in the Tithing Office.

Ever praying for the Lord to guide and direct you in your manifold duties, believe me to be, yours, truly,

C. H. WILCKEN.

Salt Lake City, September 30, 1873.
Prest. A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—We arrived here yesterday by the 11 a.m. train, all well. After leaving New York, we traveled along very comfortably, the Saints feeling in excellent spirits. Two children died on the cars, viz., Christina Sorenson, aged 9 months, and Mary Ann Ault, aged 14 weeks. We left them at Altona, Pa., to be buried. We got along without any further loss or accident, except in the case of five persons being left at a station in Ohio; but, we learn, they are following us up, and are expected to arrive shortly.

Kind regards to all in the Office.
Yours, truly, J. B. FAIRBANKS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nottingham, October 20, 1873.
Prest. A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—I feel to return you my sincere thanks for all your counsels given to me while I have been in these lands. Truly I can testify that they have been of God, and I have been blest in carrying them out in my ministrations among the Saints, and, in consequence, the Work has prospered in this Conference.

You sent me an appointment, on the 15th of November last, to preside over this Conference, and since that time, through the United labors of Elders John Mendenhall and A. B. Taylor, and the local Priesthood, the Lord has blest and prospered his work in this part of his vineyard; and notwithstanding the heavy emigration from this Conference, we have increased the number of our subscription for the STAR and *Journal of Discourses*. Since I began my labors here we have added to our number, by baptism, 120 souls, and have emigrated 170 souls to the land of Zion. This has been done by the united efforts of the Priesthood and members in carrying out the counsels of God's servants. I think there have been only two per-

sons cut off the Church in the same length of time.

I may say that I have never labored among a more faithful, obedient and kind-hearted class of people in my life, for, as a general thing, all my counsels have been observed by the Saints of this Conference. Now that I am about to leave them, I feel to say to one and all—Good-bye, my brethren and sisters; I thank you for the kindness you have shown to me, and say to you, be faithful in the performance of your duties as Saints of the Most High; pay your Tithing, and I shall soon see you in the land of Zion. I feel in my soul to say God bless you all and preserve you in the Truth. May the peace and salvation of God be and abide with all the missionaries from Zion, and that we all may be united both at home and abroad in building up the kingdom of our God on the earth.

Dear brother Carrington, I feel that I shall return home with the confidence of the Saints who have gone already to Utah, those who are going, and those who may remain in this Conference. This is to me, with the blessing of God, far better than all the gold and silver of the earth.

I pray God that I may not slacken my efforts to do good when I return home to Zion, but that I may be a diligent servant there.

I ask God to bless you and all at the Office, and to prosper the interests of his kingdom, that its influence may be felt even to the ends of the earth.

Believe me to be your brother and fellow-laborer in Zion's cause,

JOHN I. HART.

CHAPTERS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 668).

We have brought the history up to the close of the year 1847. From the time of the murder of the Prophet Joseph and his brother, Hyrum, the Patriarch of the Church, great changes had been effected and many important events had transpired. The wicked supposed that in killing the Prophet of God, they would destroy the work of God. They therefore eagerly sought his life. They had tried to entangle him in the toils of the law, and had accused him of every imaginable crime; but in every instance they had signally failed to sustain their charges. Whenever he had a fair trial, he was, in every instance, acquitted of all wrong-doing. Despairing of accomplishing their ends by false accusations, his enemies determined that as they could not reach him by the law, they would have recourse to powder and ball. They succeeded in slaying him and imbrued their hands in innocent blood, and they brought a condemnation upon themselves and the nation that will yet have to be atoned for. But the work of God did not stand still. The Lord raised up President Young to take the Presidency of the Church and to carry forward the work, assisted by his brethren, of which Joseph had laid the foundation. When we look back after the lapse of upwards of a quarter of a century, on the labors which were accomplished from the Fall of 1844 to February, 1846, the time the pioneers left Nauvoo, we are astonished at their magnitude. Surrounded and harassed by mobs, who burned houses, destroyed fields of grain and fences, drove off cattle and hogs and plundered the people in every way, threatening their lives and, in some instances, killing them, the Saints, nevertheless, steadily pursued their labors upon the Temple, and in other directions. The Temple was roofed in and endowments were given to hundreds and many important ordinances were attended to in the midst of these difficulties. Besides working upon the Temple, and attending to the other labors, ample preparations were made for the exodus of the Church from Illinois. Hundreds of wagons were built with which to travel in the wilderness, and other preparations, such as the poverty of the people admitted

of, were made. All this work, it may be said, had to be done with the rifle in one hand and the tool or implement of labor in the other; for the mob were constantly making attacks and threatening the people, and it was only by constant vigilance and strict and continual guarding that they were kept at bay. The year 1846 was spent in traveling in the wilderness and forming settlements at Garden Grove, Mount Pisgah, at Council Bluffs and Winter Quarters. It was an important year in training the people to camp life, and in making them familiar with the labors necessary for the settlements in these mountains. During this year the battalion was called for by the general government, and the valiant men, who composed that body, volunteered to go to California, and if necessary fight the battles of the country. They did this, feeling that the salvation, temporally speaking, of the Church, required it at their hands. It was necessary to allay the jealousy which was entertained towards the Latter-day Saints in some quarters, and the volunteering of this battalion was the best means of accomplishing this. President Young was led to promise them that they should not, if they did their duty, be under the necessity of going into battle, and that none of their lives should be lost by fighting enemies, which was literally fulfilled.

The year 1847 will always be known in the history of the Church as one of the most important years known in our calendar; for it was in this year that the pioneers, led by President Brigham Young and under the guidance of the Almighty, started out from Winter Quarters, explored the Western wilds, reached Great Salt Lake Valley, designated it as the place of gathering for the Saints, laid out the foundation of Salt Lake City, planted seeds and grain and returned again to Winter Quarters, having performed a journey, the results of which are without a parallel in history. It was during this year also, that large companies of families of the Saints, followed in the track of the pioneers, crossed the plains and took up their abode in that region. This year was important also from the fact that in its month of December, the First Presidency of the Church was again organized with a President and two counselors.

When future generations read of the work that was accomplished by the Latter-day Saints from the year 1844 to 1847 they will be astonished: for God showed the inhabitants of the earth that his work was not bound up in nor dependent upon the life even of him whom he had chosen to be the founder of his Church in the last days. He also showed the inhabitants of the earth his great power in accomplishing such wonderful results, through the means of an insignificant and poor people, who were disposed to do his will. Never did the Church prosper from its organization as it did after the slaying of Joseph. His murderers thought to arrest and destroy the work of God; but, the old saying, "that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church," was illustrated in this case. Joseph was dead, so far as this life was concerned, but he lived in the spirit world, and doubtless there, as he had done here, helped to move forward the cause of Zion in mighty power. The Church of God was transplanted from the midst of its enemies to a land where it had abundant room to expand and become strong and mighty, without being interfered with by any other power. The labors of the missionaries in foreign lands were crowned with plentiful harvests, and the work moved forward with greater rapidity in its various departments than it had ever done before.

THE END OF THE WORLD NEXT YEAR.

The Adventists are gathered in camp at Springfield, Mass., and belived that the world will come to an end in 1874. Their evidence is contained in the following quotations.

"I am God, and there is none like

me, declaring the end from the beginning.—Isai. xlvi., 9, 10.

"Come near, ye nations, to hear; and hearken, ye people; let the earth hear, and all that is therein; the world and all things that come forth of it, for it is the day of the Lord's vengeance, and the year of recompenses for the controversy of Zion. And the stream thereof shall be turned into pitch, and the dust thereof into brimstone, and the land thereof shall become burning pitch. It shall not be quenched night or day, the smoke thereof shall go up forever."—Isai. xxxiv., 1, 8, 9, 10.

Here follows seven long columns of figures, which, by a system of calculation peculiarly the writer's, are intended to prove beyond a doubt that the people of this world must depart for another in 1874. The compiler of this remarkable time-table earnestly assured a correspondent that it was very clear, and called his attention to the lower part of the poster, whereon was printed,—

"Write the vision and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it. For the vision is yet for an appointed time, but at the end it shall speak and not lie; though it tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry.—Heb. ii. 2, 3.—*Missouri Democrat.*

UTAH NEWS.

The *Deseret News* has come to hand, to October 4th, from which we take the following:—

The company of Saints who crossed the Atlantic in the steamship *Wyoming*, arrived in this city, on Monday, September 29th. The vessel left Liverpool September 3rd. After a two hours' sail the machinery got out of order, which detained them two days. The next mishap was the striking of the vessel on a sand bar at Sable Island, off Nova Scotia, a notice of which appeared in the telegrams a few days ago. The steamer was lightened and eventually floated off, after a delay of six hours, by the throwing overboard of a quantity of iron, wire and merchandise. No passenger baggage was lost, and the Saints remained perfectly calm in the midst of apparent danger. The *Wyoming* arrived at New York on the 19th instant, with eight feet of water in her hold. The company left on the day following, for Utah. On the way, two infant children died, and were buried at Alton, Ills. With these exceptions, the overland trip was marked by no unpleasant features. The company traveled under the presidency of Bishop Fairbanks, and on their arrival all were in good health and spirits.

On Sunday morning, Presidents B. Young, Geo. A. Smith and D. H. Wells, and a number of other invited brethren, took train by the Utah Southern for American Fork, where they held meetings, morning and afternoon, returning to the city in the evening. In the morning meeting, the congregation was addressed by Presidents B. Young and D. H. Wells, and in the evening by President Geo. A. Smith and Elders A. M. Musser, D. O. Calder, J. H. Smith, and S. H. B. Smith. The track of the U. S. was laid half a mile beyond American Fork, and there was sufficient iron on the ground to continue the line to Provo. All that was wanting was sufficient ties, which the people were active in supplying, but they have been hindered by the necessity of getting in their crops and taking care of them. At Lehi, a very neat and creditable Tithing barn, capable of holding seventy tons of hay, had been built, and the lot had been surrounded by a substantial picket fence.

The house of Mr. Hans N. Chlarson, in the Tenth Ward, Salt Lake City, was burnt down to the ground on the morning of October 3rd. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as threats had been made by certain persons to "burn him (Chlarson) out."

ACCIDENT.—An accident of a serious nature occurred at Kaysville the other evening. While a party of six persons with a team belonging to Millard Rogers, were driving through what is known as the "new survey," in the upper part of the settlement, the horses became frightened by a dog and dashed off at a furious rate, in spite of the efforts of the driver to hold them. After running some distance the contents of the wagon were upset in a gulch and the team continued onward. Mr. E. Edmunds, one of the passengers, was run over by the wagon wheels and considerably hurt, though not disabled. His wife also received some slight injuries, and their child, an infant, was dangerously and it was feared for a while fatally injured. Mrs. Martha Abbott also had her collar bone broken by the fall. The latter was brought to this city by last evening's train and had the bone set after her arrival here, by Dr. Wright, who was aboard the train. Considering the nature of the fracture, she rested very well last night, but is suffering severe pain this morning, and there are fears that the bone has again slipped out of place. She is staying at the residence of the Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon.

The *Salt Lake Herald*, to October 5th, has come to hand. From it we take the following:—

SUICIDE.—About 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, Mr. James R. Hall, of the Sixteenth Ward, stepped out of his house for a few minutes, and when he returned, his wife, whom he had left in her room, could not be found. He searched about the premises and at the neighbors', but without success. Mr. Hall then alarmed other members of the family, and a diligent search was made, and it was not until one o'clock that the missing woman was found. Adjoining Mr. H.'s house is an unoccupied building, which for some time has been locked, and the windows closed. Several times during the hunt had parties looked through the windows into the house, but could see nothing. Finally it occurred to them that she might have crawled through a window, one of which was raised about a foot, and the door was forced. The room was empty, but in the corner there was a small cupboard, the doors of which were closed. Mr. H. opened the cupboard, and there beheld his wife, cramped up in a space probably two feet and a half long and eighteen inches wide, and about the same in depth. She was still breathing, but appeared to be in a dying condition. Dr. Anderson was sent for and arrived in a few minutes, but the woman was beyond human aid. She remained unconscious till her death, which occurred about 5 o'clock the same evening. The Coroner's jury gave the following verdict:—"deceased came to her death by an overdose of morphine, administered by her own hand."

VILENESS INTENSIFIED.—It is generally understood that certain members of the Utah ring are capable of many things contemptible, vile, and even wicked; yet we learned Monday, with something of a shudder, allied to the loathing of disgust, that a proposition had been made and steps urged to endeavor to break "the Mormon Bank," with a view of weakening the Mormon influence. It was contended that if "the Mormon Bank" and "the Co-operative" could be broken up, the credit of the Mormons would be gone and they would lose much of their influence to defend themselves; and that the present season of financial disarrangement was an excellent time to make the onslaught. Were we not in possession of the most direct information on the subject we would hesitate to believe that even the Utah ring could meditate anything so damnable against private individuals, in the furtherance of a crusade as fanatical as it is demoniac. But evidently there are still lower depths of degradation and infamy into which this circular combination can sink, and it is getting down into them mighty rapidly.

Provo, September 26.—On Thursday evening Judge Emerson ruled that a second wife could not testify for her husband. Counsel argued that under the laws of the United States, the woman was not a legal wife, and would, therefore, be a competent witness. The Judge stated that the question of the

legality of the marriage was not before him, and it appearing that the woman was the man's wife, her testimony could not be allowed.

On yesterday, October 4th, the ninth semi-annual meeting of the stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution was held in the old Tabernacle, when the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and President of the Institution were read, and the election was held for officers for the ensuing year, the annual election of officers taking place at the October meeting. The officers, as elected yesterday, are:—President, Brigham Young; Vice-President, Theodore McKean; Directors, George A. Smith, George Q. Cannon, Wm. Jennings, W. H. Hooper, H. S. Eldredge, H. B. Clawson, David Day; Secretary, T. G. Webber; Treasurer, Thos. Williams. The several reports showed the condition of the Institution to be healthy and prosperous; of which the following figures will give evidence, and prove the immense success of the concern. The capital stock now is $782,000. The Institution in its several departments carries a stock of merchandise of over a million and a half. The purchases during the past six months were about $1,400,000; and $145,000 was paid for freight; while the cash receipts for the half year were close on two millions. Considering the unsettled financial condition of the country, it was deemed prudent to materially strengthen the reserve fund, and as a consequence a dividend of only five per cent. for the half year was declared. This enabled a large sum to be carried to the reserve; which, it is proposed to still further strengthen.

Supreme Court.—The Territorial Supreme Court will commence its annual session to-morrow, Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The three Federal Judges are in the city, Judge Boreman having arrived from Beaver on Friday, and Judge Emerson came up from Provo yesterday. It is understood the Court will sit in the City Hall.

Deaths in England.—A few days ago an official document was issued showing the average annual proportion of deaths from specified causes at specified ages in England generally, and in each registration division and registration district during the decennial period 1861-70. The return embraces a mass of figures of interest to the statistican. The deaths in the ten years numbered 4,794,500 in the aggregate. The deaths are calculated per 100,000 living of each class referred to. In 1871 the population in England and Wales was 22,712,266. In London the deaths from all ages and from all causes were per 100,000 living of each class, 2,431. From fever, "typhus," 89; diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, 129; scarlatina, 114; diphtheria, 18. The tables show the average deaths at certain ages and the causes of the same, both in London and the 11 districts in England and Wales.

Amusing—how Wives are Deceived.—The ways in which poor harmless wives are deceived by marble-hearted husbands are many and dreadful; and among the most dreadful cases of deception is this, which we grieve to relate. An Indiana wife, wearing only half a dozen pounds or so of somebody else's hair upon her head, became convinced that life wouldn't be worth having without the addition of a pound or two to the mass. Acting upon this conviction she soon, by a series of conversations, persuaded her husband that his life wouldn't be worth having unless the said addition were immediately made. Capitulating gracefully, he sent home two "switches" from which the fair lady was to make her selection. But mark the wickedness of this abandoned man! Before despatching them he carefully changed the tags upon which the price was marked, putting the twenty-five dollar tag upon the ten-dollar switch and *vice versa*. After a strict and severe examination of the two switches by his trusting wife and all her feminine friends, the one marked $25 was naturally enough chosen. And that wretched man, that penurious fiend, exulted over his treachery to that gentle, lovely woman.